## BUTCHERED IN HIS BARN.

Murder of an Old Farmer at Passaic, N. J.

HIS SON CHARGED WITH THE CRIME.

Desperate Attempt of the Accused to Escape from the Constables.

The community of Passaic City, N. J., was startled yesterday morning by the discovery of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the State. An old farmer was cruelly butchered in his barn in the dead of night, and circumstances point to his own son as the probable murderer. The young man was arrested on that charge, but broke away from his captors, and an exciting chase through the streets of Passaic ended in his recapture and incarceration in the County Jail at Paterson. Subsequent investigations show that there are also grave suspicions which may lead to a charge of matricide against the prisoner.

John Nieuman was a farmer, sixty-three years of

age, owning a small farm within the limits of the city of Passaic. He owned the house and buildings on the property clear of all encumbrances, and was supposed to be well to do. His son, Koman Nieuman lived on the old homestead with his wife, and between the three they attended to the business of farming and disposing of the produce. Yesterday morning Koman, as he afterward stated, arose as was his wont and proceeded to the barn to harness up the horses to the wagon, preparatory to taking a load of produce to the market. When he opened the barn door a horrible sight met his gaze On the threshold lay the corpse of his grayheaded father. Several gashes in the head of the deceased told the story but too plainly that he had been foully dealt with. The wagon stood there loaded with vegetables and produce, but part of the curtains were torn down and the fragments showed the imprint of bloody fingers. The wagon wheels were narked in the same ghastly manner. Great pools of blood were found in different places on the floor of the barn, and the farming utensils vere scattered about in confusion. left stood the horses quietly in their stalls, the terrible tragedy which had been enacted during the night. Near one of the stalls stood an adze, the blade of which was partly overed with gore. Its points and edge were, however covered with dried earth, and evidently it had not been the instrument of the murder. A ladder which had always been stationed at the entrance o which had always been thrown down, and appeared to have been subsequently carefully taken up and laid against the wheels of the wagon. Against it lay the head of the murdered man. Everything showed that a deeperate struggle had taken place and that the old man had only yielded to the sup-rior torce of his

old man had only yielded to the superior torce of his assailant.

APTER THE DISCOVERY.

Koman at once told his wife of what he had seen, and then informed the neighbors. Coroner Warren was telegraphed for to Paterson, and soon arrived and instituted an investi, ation into the circumstances attending the murder. The body of the murdered man was taken to an undertaking establishment, where his injuries were examined. On the top of his head was a deep wound, penetrating through the walls of the skull, evidently made by the blust part of a hatenet or some other blunt instrument. Besides this there were four other wounds, each about an inch an a half in length and also penetrating the skull. These were scattered over the head, and any of them, in the opinion of the Coroner, who is a physician, would have produced death. In the meantime Koman was telling the story of the finding of the body over and over again, and each time, it is alieged, with some variations. One story suss that the old man was heard to arise in the night and go to the barn by Cordelia Nieuman, the wife of Koman, and that she called Koman's attention to his absence in the morning, and that it was when scarching for his tather that the son discovered the murder.

Suspicion soon fastened on the son and public ex-

searching for his lather that the son discovered the murder.

Suspicion soon fastened on the son and public exciteme, i, already aroused by several recent murders in which the perpetrators were never brought to justice, soon reached a boiling point. Take of lynehing was indulged in, and popular sentiment demanded the prompt arrest of Koman. He was accordingly placed in charge of Constable Conkling, and the police proceeded to hunt up evidence. People asked how could so severe a struggle have taken place in the barn, situated not fitly feet from the house, without arousing its inmates? Besides, a dog whose viciousness had become proverbial in Passale, was chained to the barn door, and some asserted that none but members of the tamily could have passed him unmolested. The dog, it was said, had trequently shown evidences of his watchfulness and bad temper, and it was asked why should he have remained silent and seen his master murdered? Persons then recalled frequent differences which they said took place between the father and son. It was stated that the latter acused the former and would not even allow him at times to sleep in the house, but made him leave his own property and seek slumber in the barn. Popular sentiment soon adjudged Koman quility of parreide, and it was then that sone but made him leave his own property and seek slumber in the barn. Popular sentiment soon adjudged Koman guilty of parricide, and it was then that some alleged mysterious circumstances attending the death of his mother, the wite of the murdered man, were recalled. She died last April, according to the story of Koman, dropping suidenly dead from the chair sine was sitting on. No inquest was held as no loul play was suspected, and the matter would have been forgotten but for the tragic end of the elder Nieuman. Two weeks before the death of the mother of Kemans she had received between \$500 and \$600 as her share of an inheritance, and fifteen days after her death her son was married to his present wife. The body of Mirs. Nieuman will now be exhumed, to see if even at this late day any traces of foul play are to be found. Koman was sent to the county jail at Paterson.

see if even at this late day any traces of foul play are to be found. Koman was sent to the county jail at Paterson.

A BREAK FOR LIEERTY.

He was accordingly given in charge to Constable Conkling, who started for the depot with him. When within a block of that place the prisoner at once darted across the street and ran with all possible speed to escape his captors. A lively chase ensued, but Koman soon distanced his pursuers. He was making for the woods on the Howe property at a lively rate, when his pursuers were joined by Charles Simpson, a young man noted for his swiftness of foot. Koman was out of breath, and Simpson soon caught up to him. Betore Simpson reached him Mr. Hugbes, the Erie station agent at Passic, stood in the way of the fugitive, but was dashed saide. Simpson soon after caught Koman, but the latter broke away from him and another chase ensued, ending in his recapture by Simpson. He was when handcuffed and taken to the jail at Paterson, making several desperate attempts at escape while on the cars and on the way from the depot to the jail. It took several men to hold him.

The police took possession of the premises, and will institute a strict search to-day. Dr. Herrick, of Passic, will make a post-mortem examination of the remains to-lay. The supposed motive of the singected crime is that the elder Neuman, owing to the frequent difficulties with his son, had advertised his property for sale and expressed his intention to leave the country.

OPENING THE INQUEST.

COUNTRY.

OPENING THE INQUEST.

Coroner Warner swore in a jury in the afternoon, and the daughter-in-law of the nurdered man testified that during the night she heard some strange noises in the barn, and heard Mr. Lyman get up and to out of the house. She soon fell ssieep and ihought nothing of the matter until she went to call the old man to breakfast yesterday morning. She could not find him, and told her husband of the noises she heard in the barn the night before. Her husband went out to the barn and when he returned he told her that his father had been killed. Homah Lyman, the son of the murdered man, was placed on the stand and he testified to the same effect as his wife. OPENING THE INQUEST.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE ON THE "L" LITTLE WILLIE BANKS' PALL FROM THE TRACK TO THE STREET-HEARTLESSNESS OF THE

BAILBOAD EMPLOYES. The escape of little Willie Edgar Banks from instantaneous death on Friday last by falling from the platform of the Grand street depot of the east side "I." railroad appears to be more wonderful than the first accounts suggested. The sister of the child, Miss Irene Banks, a young lady of sixteen years, was getting on the train on the east side of the Bowery at Grand street to go up town. It was about half-past ten o'clock in the morning and there were not many people on the train or platform. The little boy is somewhat lame and walked with diffi-cuity. Miss Banks lifted him by one hand on to the and he fell on the track between the cars. There is quite a considerable space, as may observed, between the outer parts of ber observed, between the outer parts of the car platforms. Terrified and almost fainting at the terrible danger to which her little brother was exposed Miss Banks screamed loudly for assistance, still heiding the child by the hand, yet unable to lift him on the platform again. The employes of the company, instead of assisting her, shouton to her to let go her hold or the child's legs would be cut off. She did so unconsciously, and the child rolled under the platform and feel to the street. In his descent he struck the shoulder of a truckman who was passing, bounded thence to the side of the truck and lay on the street unconscious. Had it not been for the previdential presence of the truckman the child

would have been instantly killed. As it is his escape from death is marvellous.

"Why, it is nothing short of a miracle," said the gatekeeper of the Grand street station: "there is but one chance out of ten thousand of any human being falling from this spot to the street and escaping death."

eath."
"Whose fault was it?" asked a HERIALD reporter.
"Well, I don't know. The lady seemed to have a
st of bundles and the little boy walked as if he were

lame."
At the Eldridge street station house, however, the sergeant in charge said that the child received only a slight scalp wound, and was attended by an ambulance surgeon, who pronounced him well enough to be taken home.

bulance surgeon, who pronounced him well enough to be taken home.

The little sufferer was found last evening at his parents' residence, No. 518 East 119th street. He as a bright, precocious boy, shout three years old. His head was bandaged, and his summy curls had all disappeared beneath the doctor's acissors. Miss Irene Banks gave her account of the afair, saying that her nerves have received a severe shock that she will not soon recover from:—'if was about to step on the train,' said she, 'and I had my little brother by the hand. He suddenly made a misstep and fell between the cars to the track. I never lost hold of his hand, but all the strength seemed to leave me. I screamed loudly for assistance. There were two or three of the train hands close by, but they never offered to help me. On the contrary, they cried out, 'Drop him, drop him, or he'll have his legs out off.' When I heard that I unconsciously let go my hold and my little brother at once disappeared from my sight. He rolled under the depot platform and I rushed into the streen the nearest. When I got down the steps I found they had taken him to the nearest drug store, where two doctors attended him. I then tollowed him to the police station, and as soon as I could get him I took him home in a Second avenue car. On the way home he did not complain of any pain, but his lips were blue and he trembled all over. Dr. Pierce then sewed up the gash in the left side of his head, and he appears to be in a fair way toward recovery."

side of his head, and he appears to be in a fair way toward recovery."

"Did the conductor start the train while the boy was still on the track?"

"I rushed into the station when I lost sight of him, and the train was gone when I returned. At the police station they told me that the conductor would hold the train for an hour if it were necessary, but I knew very differently from experience. On these trains they will hardly give you time to get on or off, and no distinction is made for ladies or children. Then if anything happens, as did to my brother, they will stand by and never offer any assistance."

Little Willie evidently regarded himself as the hero of an exciting adventure, and appeared proud rather than otherwise of his bandages and bruises. He sat on the floor in the midst of his playthings, listening gravely to his sister's recital, and anxious to put in a word occasionally on his own account.

#### THE HAWS DEFALCATION.

THE BANK OFFICERS CONFIDENT OF RECOVER ING MOST OF THE LOST MONEY—THE FUGI-TIVE INTERVIEW D IN QUEBEC—LEVINSON'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

The officers of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank expect to recover the greater part of the loss sustained by the defalcation of John P. Haws, the bookkeeper who confessed to the abstraction of bookkeeper who confessed to the abstraction of \$38,455, and they have taken measures to secure that end. It is also generally understood that a criminal prosecution will be begun against one of the parties, if not both, on the ground of alleged forgery of the paying teller's signature. Louis Levinson is still in Ludlow Street Jail, and from the papers returned by the Sheriff the grounds on which the order of arrest was based are alleged "conversion, fraud, and fraud in contracting or incurring the liability." The friends of Haws are, it is stated, very anxious to make some sort of settlement in the matter with the bank, and it is reported that one of the amounts offered was \$4,000, but the bank did not think it large enough by \$1,800. Mr. T. F. Wentworth, the attorney for the bank, said yesterday that he went to Que have an interview with Hawes on Tuesday, October 14. The friends of Haws were very anxious, and would not bring him to where the latter was until he had given a promise of immunity from arrest, the conditions of the interview being that Mr. Went-

he had given a promise of immunity from arrest, the conditions of the interview being that Mr. Wentworth should take no measures during the time of the interview to arrest Haws, and should not do so for twelve hours after. He had, he said, a conversation with Haws as to facts, which were substantially reiterated as set forth in the letter of confession. One of the principal objects of the interview was in relation to the policy playing; but Mr. Wentworth did not feel at liberty to disclose any of the information obtained for prudeutial reasons. Mr. Wentworth further said that the late William Orton was one of the bondsmen of Haws, but he did not know the amount, and as tar as he knew there were no negotiations in progress to collect the penalty; he had not time to attend to that.

LEVINSON'S ASKETS.

It was expected by the bank that they would be able to obtain some money from the assets of Levinson, but it is generally believed in the trade that his sassets in his flower business will not realize more than enough to pay his merchandise creditors and the iswyers. His inabilities to merchandise creditors amounted to \$4,158 22, and the ten creditors are all preferred in order that they shall get the amount of their claims before the bank can secure anything. Mr. Samuel Zeimer consented to act as his assignee at the solicitation of Levinson until the latter could communicate with a friend to assume the trust. Mr. Zeimer had no intention to continue to act as assignee and merely did so for the purpose of protecting the estate for the merchandese creditors, and as soon as that object was attained he resigned, and Ellis Goldberg, said to be a foster brother of Levinson, was appointed assignee by Judge Larremore a few days ago.

soon as that object was attained he resigned, and Ellis Goldberg, said to be a foster brother of Levinson, was appointed assignee by Judge Larremore a few days ago.

Since Levinson's incarceration in Ludlow Street Jail he has had a disagreement with his attorney, Mr. F. S. Hahn, which will probably lead to the substitution of another attorney.

Mr. Kahn, who is still the attorney of record for Levinson, said yesterday that from papers in his possession his client was innocent of any fraud, collusion or conspiracy of any description, and this will be established on the trial of the cause. The most he could concede from these papers would be a little overdraft on the bank account by Levinson. He was attorney for several days alone; then, upon the suggestion of Ellis Goldberg, Measrs. Martin & Smith were retained as counsel. A motion was made on October 24 to vacate the order of arrest and to reduce the amount of bail, but it was denied. From the beginning the propriety of an assignment was considered, and upon consultation with counsel Levinson was advised not to make an assignment, on the ground that the bank had no grounds for an attachment and there was no danger to Levinson's business. The solvice, he said, was given after careful consultation, The assignment to Mr. Zeimer on November I was made and executed, and Levinson accepted service of a summons and executed and offered to take judgment to Mr. Zeimer on the same day without the knowledge of information of either his attorney or counsel. On the evening of November I Mr. Hahn went to Ludiow Street Jail, and was then informed by Levinson that he had made an assignment and offer of judgment at the request of the attorney for Mr. Zeimer. Upon hearing this Mr. Hahn askil if he remained the attorney of record an early trial of the action would be pressed. Mr. Hahn askil if he remained the attorney of record an early trial of the action would be pressed. Mr. Hahn askil in formed by large in informed by such a substitution of any stronger that he had several tho

## THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

Mr. George Vandenhoff commenced a series of six readings in Chickering Hall yesterday. They will be continued on each Saturday. The audience at yesterday's entertainment was select and appreciaive. The readings were mostly reproductions from

tive. The readings were mostly reproductions from the creations of Dickens, and consisted of "Dr. Marigold, the Cheap Jack's Story;" "The King and the Skipper," a Sqottish ballad; "Fatherland and the Mother Tongue," by Lever: "The Court at Holyrood" and "Mr. Winkie's Horsemanshin," from the "Pickwick Papers." These readings are interspersed with gome of poetry and ballads, felicitously arranged and admirably rendered.

The fourth lecture of the Cooper Union free tourse was delivered in the great hall of the institute by Professor Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., at the subject being "Antiquities of Jayan." Protessor Morse commenced by stating the difficulty of the efforts to determine the origin of the Japanese race. The difficulties in tracing their affinities arises from the fact that they are a composite race. The diversity of faces seen among them would alone indicate this, but their curious geographical relation with the continent shows that they could have had an influx from many different places. Mr. Morse then detailed his explorations in Japan and called attention to the examination of caves, dolmens and shell heaps on the coast. In the shell heaps he discovered the remains of tribes which must have been very primitive. The professor illustrated his lecture by means of a blackboard.

GENERAL GRANT AS A TALKER.

SCRAPS OF CONVERSATION WITH THE ILLUSTRI OUS TRAVELLER-THE EX-PRESIDENT'S WHITE ELEPHANTS-INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS CON-CERNING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During his visit here General Grant talked freely and sociably with all whom he met. His reputation for reticence was not only not sustained, but, on the contrary, he proved himself to be a free and ready conversationalist, and, while not fluent in speech, he is yet ready and entertaining. "I have," said he, "a pair of white elephants in the shape of a couple of Arabian horses, presented to me by the Sultan. They have a pedigree extending back five hundred years." The company questioned him concerning their style and form, which he described minutely. The sub ject of horses thus introduced, General Grant said :pensable use the horse is to his master. He has a intrinsic value which is not known and cannot be appreciated elsewhere. All his high qualities of endurance and speed have been bred up because those qualities possess a higher value to the breeder than elsewhere perhaps. Now, in China they have only an inferior breed of scrubs, because in that country human labor is the cheapest thing known. The greater part of the transportation is performed by men. They have a vehicle, the name of which when translated is 'man-pull-cart,' literally, or per-haps as we would say 'man-cart,' in which you ride with considerable case. Journeys are made long distances with these. A man works in the shafts pulling them with his hands, without harness of my kind, and much of the travel in the country is performed in that way." In answer to the question what the military establishment of China was, General Grant said it was very inferior; that the factics in use were those formerly according to regulation arms were cast off and rejected weapons, of a very inferior quality, of the American and European na-

in the armies of Engiand and America, but that the arms were cast off and rejected weapons, of a very inferior quality, of the American and European nations. The Chinese do not possess the soldierly quality common to civilized peoples. He said that at a public reception given to him by the Viceroy at Tiensin a military display constituted one of its features, which gave him an opportunity of forming a judgment as to the quality and bearing of the soldiers. He did not believe the Chinese people to be in any sense a military people.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

Speaking of the methods of agriculture in China, he said that he was shown a piece of land which had been under cultivation every year for 5,000 years without deterioration of the fertility of the soil. This result is effected by returning to the soil everything taken from it. Fish constitutes a large proportion of the food of the people, and all the offal not consumed for human food is carefully applied to the soil, and fish is a great fertilizer. Even the roots of the wheat—wheat is grown to a very limited extent—are taken and rotted in a compost heap and returned to the soil. All the leaves and garbage are utilized in the same manner. He said:—"Famines occur in the interior of China, in which thousands die of starvation. This is due to the want of facilities of transportation. In the aggregate the country produces enough to support even the dense life of China, but in every season there are portions of the country where crops are total or partial failures, while in these same seasons crops are abundant and successful in other parts. Facilities for transportation would enable the more favored districts to supply the destitution in the localities of want, but no such facilities caist."

We have already stated that the favorite topic of conversation with General Grant just now is the people of Japan. Concerning them and the progress they have made in civilization the General is fond of discoursing. A gentleman of the party saked if an opportunity to witness any

hostile or invading force without meeting successful resistance.

"The Japanese are adopting the manners and habits of Western civilization rapidly. Not more than six years ago it would have been impossible for a stranger to penetrate to the interior of that country. Now a man may pass through Japan with as much safety and comfort, so far as the opposition of the natives of that country is concerned, as in any country in Europe. Not more than five or six years ago the traveller would have been met with hostile demonstrations on every hand. This opposition would have proceeded from the two-sworded gentry of that country, the remnant of the old aristocratic class, who live without work, and constitute the soldiery of Japan."

Recurring to the subject of the great and sudden the equal if not the superior of other peoples. But their civilization, both in its religious and intellectual aspects, developed in them very largely a single faculty, to which I attribute the readiness with which they have adopted the new civilization. I mean the capacity of comparison and the willing the them to be the best. Religious and civil and social traditions have never produced in them that rigid orthodoxy of spirit which would operate to make them hold on to old things simply because they are old. Their ability to compare and form a judgment from the materials obtained by such comparison is associated with that spirit of liborality enabling them to discard the old and adopt the new if the latter vindicates its title to be adjudged the best." One of the company inquired, "But is there no conservative party in Japan, no old fogies, to resist all this rapid revolution of social customs and ideas of civil government?" "Most certainly." was the reply, "there is a party of conservatives, composed mainly of very old people, of the most ignormat class and who will lose their dominance by the present tendencies to adopt broader and more liberal principles of government. The two-sword follows of the old time, whose social and civil rank enabled them to live without work, understand the significance of the present tendencies and see clearly that in the distribution of opportunities among all classes every man will be put to his mettle. The priviloges and immunities this class have enjoyed are very rapidly passing away. It would be but natural to suppose that they would not give up these good things without some resistance, but as a party or an element in the government they are growing smaller and weaker. Nothing can arrest the present tendencies and several the prevalence of the resistance of the repair of the repa

other people on the earth. Some have command of but one, some of five, others of fifty, and even in but one, some of five, others of fifty, and even in groups where one man commands there are foremen down below. This produces and develops among our people the faculty of accomplishing a desired result through others, and this capacity is of the highest value in an army. The command of an army in its aggregate sense resides in the entire rank—that is to say, in every man who holds any position above that of private, and the higher this capacity in the people from which the army is drawn the higher its manifestation in the operations of war. It is this faculty of command which gives discipline. Whoever knows best how to command knows best how to obey. Discipline is not the result of mere decility; it is the intelligent perception of the necessity of obedience." Condensed from the Sacramento Record-Union.

#### THE HAYDEN TRIAL

INVESTIGATING THE NAIL MARKS ON MARY STANNARD'S CHEEK-WHAT THE DEFENCE SAY

The discovery on Mary Stannard's face of marks claimed to have been nail marks made by the rudely pressed he l of Hayden's brogan on the day of the agedy continues to be the principal topic of interest in the Hayden trial. The long continued secreey which was maintained as to this piece of evidence, until it was made known publicly through the medium of the HERALD, is something surprising. Other discoveries and alleged proofs of Hayden's guilt had been made no secret from the newspapers. The reason alleged is that until this time the State's experts had not been so fully satisfied of the identity of the marks that they were will-

newspapers. The reason alleged is that until this time the State's experts had not been so fully satisfied of the identity of the marks that they were willing to have their suspicions and investigations revealed. The spots on the face were noticed at the time of the post-mortem examination, but were believed to be simply miniature blood spots, which have not read by yielded to washing. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the facts states to the HemalD representative that after Professor White cut off the head and brought it to Yale College last October the cuticle had commenced peeling from the head by the natural process of decay.

"When peeled from the check," he said, "the marks were noticed on the true skin lying immediately beneath. Then it was suspected that they were due to bruises. Dr. Jewett and Dr. White commenced investigating, and worked at intervals for months, but were determined to say nothing until they reached some definite conclusion. This they reached a week or more 20, and last week Dr. Carleton, of Norwich, was called into the case, as he was a proficient surgeon and a valuable witness, owing to his experience in medical jurisprudence. Dr. Carleton went to work with Dr. T. B. Jewett, son of Dr. Jewett, who had previously been at work on the case, and their labors resulted not only in an entire agreement as to the accuracy of the conclusions which had been reached, but also a series of forty diagrams showing the exact positions of the nails of the boot heel, which were found to compare exactly in position with the indentations on the check."

"Will the check be exhibited in court?"

"Perhaps so, although the State would prefer not to bring in such a ghastiy object. They will prefer to present photographs and their diagrams, which were made by the careful use of caligers in measuring. It is understood that the defence, inspected the check and boot heel at three o'clock this atternoon, at the Yale Medical College. Processor White, representing the State, exhibited the articles, which were s

### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

+NGAGED

Freise—Hoefler,—Mr. Bernhard Freise to Miss Ida Hoefler, both of New York. No cards. Merznach—Lock.—On November 5, 1879, Louis Merznach to Clementine Lock, both of New York.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

BALL- UNKLES.—On Tuesday, November 4, at 726
Madison st., by Rev. Mr. Bridges, Mr. Frankfin 8.
Ball to Miss Mark E. Unkles, both of Brocklyn.
GOLE—CROIL.—On Monday evening, November 3,
by Rev. Mr. Trowburdge, Geonge E. Cole to Jrannir
M. CROIL, nee Crawford, both of this city.
DE PLASSE—D'ARLEMONT.—On Thursday, October 2, 1879, st the residence of the Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, in Hoboken, N. J., Dr. Louis de Flasse to
Marie L. D'ABLEMONT. No Cards.
FRENKY—COSGROVE.—On Wednesday, October 29,
at the Churen of St. Francis Xavier, by the Rev.
Father Merrick, S. J., P. W. Frenker to Annie J.,
daughter of the late James Cosgrove. No cards.
GUNTHER—LOCKHOW.—On Wednesday, November 5, at 504 5th av., by the Rev. J. F. Elder, John J.
GUNTHER to LAURA A., daughter of the late Van
Buren Lockrow, M. D.
Hamilton—Buown.—On Thursday, November 6,
by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, at Church of the
Holy Trinity, C. Kennedy Hamilton, Jr., of New
Brighton, S. L., to Eleanon B., eleest daughter of
the late C. S. Brown, of this city.
Philadolphia and Boston papers please copy.

by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, at Church of the Holy Trinity, C. Kennedy Hamilton, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., to Eleanor B., eldest daughter of the late C. S. Brown, of this city.

Philadolphis and Boston papers please copy.

Hirsherind—Hirshend.—On Bunday, October 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Huebsch, Max Hirshend to Lilly Hirshend.

Horshe—Brachl.—On Wednesday, October 19, by the Rev. H. W. F. Jones, W. Furman Horsheit, D. Lucille Beach. No carus.

Mangels—Leonhard.—On Tuesday, November 4, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hoboken, by the Rev. G. F. Krotell, D. D., William C. F. Mangels to Heiler Adeline, eldest daughter of Frederick A. Leonhard, of Hoboken. No cards.

Moore—Sealch.—On Thursday evening, November 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, Dr. J. Wilson Moore, of Philadelphis, to Emma L., daughter of Joseph Sealch, of New York city, No cards.

McFerran—McDowell.—On Monday, November 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, Beach st., Stapleton, S. I., by the Rev. A. Khune, Robert McFerran, Paterson, N. J., to Katie G., daughter of the late Noah McDowell, Esq. No cards.

Phillips—Newcomm.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, November 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. DeWitt Tsimage, Bennie S. Phillips, of Kansas, to Bellia E. Newcomb, of Brooklyn. No cards.

South Norwalk and West Meriden (Conn.) papers please copy.

Russkil—Shortland.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at the Congregational Church, Chester, Conn., by the Rev. I. T. Hawley, William C. Russell, of Hartford, to Ada G., youngest daughter of Stophen F. Shortland, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Smith—Wildman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Smith—Wildman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Smith—Wildman, of Warenville, N. J., November 6, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Father Hill, assisted by Rev. Father Tivenan, Dr. Joseph E. Smith, son of Assessor Joseph Smith, of Brooklyn, to Mary Ada Wildman, of Warfenyille, N. J., November 4, 1879, by the Rev. C. A. Wambough, W.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Friday, November 7, Sarah L., wife of Edward H. Bergen and daughter of H. B. Lord, Esq., aged 33 years.
Funeral, Tuesday, November 11, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 203 Henry st., this city. Relatives and triends are respectfully invited without further notice.

BRADY.—November 8, LIZZIE BRADY, only daughter of John and Anne Brady, aged 1 month and 14 days.

ter of John and Anne Bracy, 23% (days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 632 Classon av.,
Brooklyn, November 9, at three P. M. Interment
Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

BRAKER.—On Friday morning, November 7, 1879.

ELIZABETH, reliet of the late Conrad Braker, Sr.,

Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

Braker.—On Friday morning, November 7, 1879.

Elizabeth, reliet of the late Contad Braker, Sc., aged 73.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one, from the residence of her son, No. 317 West 37th st. Relatives and Iriends are respectfully invited to attend.

Brown.—On Friday, November 7, after a short filness, Dr. John Brown.

The relatives and triends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. Charles D. Brown, No. 251 West 23d st., Monday, 10th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

Summons.—Lapatethe Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M.—Breithen—You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of this lodge, to be held at Composite Rooms, Masonic Temple, corner of 284 st. and 6th av., on Monday, 10th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, John Brown. Brethren of New York Ledge, No. 330; acadia Lodge, No. 327, and Adelphic, No. 348; also the Masonic Veteran Association, are cordially invited to attend.

By order.

W. C. Locherty, Master.

Groede W. Burke, Secretary.

The Sir Knights of Adelphic Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Brother John Brown, M. D., of this Commandery, trom his late res dence, 251 West 23d st., on Monday, 10th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M. CHARLES J. BLIVEN, Eminent Commander.

New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.—Breiners—New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.—Breiners—New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.—Breiner Fineral of our esteemed honorary member, Brother John Brown, M. D., to take place from the residence to this brother, R. W. Charles D. Brown, M. D., Past Master, No. 251 West 23d st., on Monday, forenoon, Cohing Dense A. M. CHARLES J. BLIVEN, Eminent Commander.

New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.—Breiner Schleres of his brother, R. W. Charles D. Brown, M. D., Past Master, No. 251 West 23d st., on Monday, forenoon, Cohing Commander of the Brother, R. W. Charles D. Brown,

funeral, from 422 Hudson st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at one P. M.

funeral, from 422 Hudson st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at one P. M.

Deady.—On Saturday, November 8, at 238 East 31st st., Harry Pond, son of Dr. Charles and Corinne Louise Deady, aged 6 months.

Ennhorn.—Temple Bern El., Lexinoton Av. And 63d Sr.—The members of this congregation and the ministers, readers, officers and members of sister congregations are respectfully invited to attend the commemoration service to the late Rabbi Dr. David Einhorn, to be held at the Temple on Sunday, November 9, 1879, at four o'clock P. M.

D. KOHNS, Secretary.

DORAN.—On Saturday, November 8, Nellie M., beloved daughter of Martin and Ellen Doran, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, November 10, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 59 Gouverneur st.

Edwards.—On Saturday, November 8, Thomas Edwards, a native of London, England.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 West Washington place, New York, on Monday, November 10, at two P. M., sharp. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

FITZEIMONS.—Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday, November 2, ANNE, only sister of the late James Fitzsimons, of this city, aged 70. Interred in lamily plot, Calvary. GALLGHER.—On Saturday morning, November 8, 1879, JULIA M. GALLAGHER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 115 East 87th st., on Monday, November 10, at one P. M.

GENSLER.—On Saturday morning, November 8, Edward D. Gensler.—On Faturday morning, November 8, 1272, A., belvoved wife of Edward Kelly and daughter of Mr. Jacob Somerindyke, 87th st., New York, in the 33d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 115 East 87th st., on Monday, November 7, Edward Kelly and daughter of Mathematicia.—On Friday, November 7, Sanah, Sensolvin, Sanae street, where a solonin miss of requiem will be officed for the repose of her soul. Interment in

A. STROMBERG, Secretary.

Manafield. —On Thursday, November 6, of cerebral
apoplexy, Sahah A. Mansfield, widow of the late
Justice William it. Mansfield, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tunoral, which will take
place from the residence of her sister, 154 Norfolk
st., on Sunday, the 9th of November, inst., at one
P. M.

st, on Sunday, the 9th of November, inst., at one P. M.

MARTIN.—On Friday, November 7, Jose, the beloved son of Hugh and Mary J. Martin, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 87 Division st., on Sunday, November 9, at twelve o'clock sharp.

MAYER.—On November 5, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, John E. Mayer, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, November 9, at one o'clock, from his residence, No. 339 East 124th st.

MEIGHAN.—HUGH F., on the 8th inst., aged 43 years.

East 124th st.

MEIGHAN.—HUGH F., on the 8th inst., aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Rob. McGinney, 518 East 119th st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

MEIRLE.—On Saturday, November 8, James Meirle, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 558 West 31stst., on Monday, at one P. M.

MILDEBERGER.—On Saturday, November 8, after a lingering illness, Hebetre Ellzaherts, wite of Minard M. McIdeberger, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Carmine st., on Monday, 10th inst., at twelve o'clock.

MORTON.—On Saturday, November 3, Martha C. Morton, eldest daughter of Edward and Catharine Morton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 220 East 46th st., on Monday afternoon at one o'clock.

MULCAIY.—At Harlem, November 8, 1879, Mary MULCAIY.—At Harlem, November 8, 1679, Mary H. MULCAIY.—At Harlem, November 8, 1679, Mary MULCAIY. At the o'clock P. M.

GUINN.—November 10, 1879, at haif-past one o'clock.

MULCAIY.—At Harlem, November 8, 1679, Mary Mulcaiy, November 9, at two o'clock P. M.

QUINN.—November 17, James H. QUINN, native of Littletown, county Kildare, Ireland, aged 60.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend to attend. No flowers.

The funeral services from Hanson Place Methodist Epi

Relatives and the function of P. M., from his acceptance, No. 64 Wooster at.

Mantrou Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M:—Berthers—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the Lodge rooms, 117 West 23d at., on Sunday, November 9, at twelve M., sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Henry Specht.

By order.

By order.

Thank Magee, Master.

By order.

Notice of the the state of the

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.
WYATT.—Suddenly, November 8, at Westchester,
N. Y., the Rev. C. B. WYATT, D. D., rector of St.
Peter's Church.
Notice of inneral hereafter.
WYNNE.—On Saturday, November 8, Mandarer,
wife of John Wynne, of parish of Moistown, Kings
county, Ireland.
Relutives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late
residence, 425 East 16th st., on Monday, at one
P. M.

New York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevo-Last Association.—The annual requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of this association will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, 12th st., between 3d and 4th ava., on Thurs-day, November 13, at nine A. M. Members of the association and their families, also the families of our deceased members, are respect-fully invited to be present. P. H. STRAIN, Prest. John McGerald, Corresponding Secretary.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Stocks Make an Advance, but Lose It at the Close.

MONEY ON CALL EASIER

Effect of Secretary Sherman's Action.

WALL STREET, SATURDAY, NOV. 8-5 P. M.

We do not enjoy the confidences of Mr. Secretary Sherman, and are consequently in the dark as to his intimacy with that illusive but seductive game of "draw poker" which His Excellency Ge Schenck, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, so successfully introduced into the court circles of England. He seems to have had a pretty good notion, however, of its tenets and rules, and may possibly have been guided by them when he refused to "see" the bluff offers that were made to sell him ten millions' worth of six per cent bonds at extravagant prices. According to agreement the proposals to sell the above amount of bonds to the government were opened to-day and were found to range from about 106 to 110. Mr. Sherman, at first, very peremptorily declined to accept any of the offers, but subsequently yielded to the extent of expressing a willingness to pay 106 for any amount of bonds up to the sum of ten millions, This at least was the information held by the Sub Treasury, the banks and the street late in the afternoon, and the report was further supplemented by the statement that something like \$5,000,000 had been offered to and accepted by the Secretary at the above rate. Prices of stocks danced attendance, so to speak, upon the probable action of the Secretary. It was felt that if bonds were offered at reasonable rates they would be purchased and the money marlow. It was equally felt that if the purchase should be declined the opportunity for squeezing money artificially might continue. Fortunately for the stock market, it became noised abroad shortly after noonday that the government had accepted all the bonds offered. The consequence was a brisk rise, with higher prices for stocks and lower prices for money. By this fact two things seem to be proven-first, that stock values tend to fly upward when released from the thraldom of tigh money, and, second, that the loan market has been made artificially stringent. This latter point was sufficiently demonstrated to-day by the faci that, under the mere apprehension of the government disbursement, money was sufficiently abundant at 7 per cent, and even readily obtainable at 4 per cent before the close of bank hours. There is reason to believe, too, that the conspiracy to lock up currency has come to an end, particularly if there be any significance in the fact that nearly \$2,000,000 of certified checks, drawn two or three days ago, were passed through the Clearing House this morning. As remarked above, values in the share market quickly responded to the ease in money and higher prices prevailed throughout the list. A few minutes before the closing, however, a statement that all bonds offered for redemption had been refused dampened the bull ardor, and there was a fractional decline. The subsequent intelligence that the government was successfully purchasing at 106 came after Board hours and too late to affect prices. It is hardly to be doubted, however, that the favorable effect will be witnessed on Monday morning in an increased activity and an advancing

Total sales at the Board to-day were 242,175 shares, against 218,752 yesterday. Following is a synopsis of the day's busin

e. 231 9th st., BFGGG.
iree P. M. Relatives and friend.

HEADQUARTERS "OLD GUARD,"
VETERIAN BATTALON, 211 4rm Av.,
NEW YORK, NOV. 8, 1879.

With deep regret the Commandant announces the chart of our esteemed chapiain, Rev. Matthew Hale mith. The battation will assemble at the armory in Sunday, 9th inst., at half-past one P. M., in citiens' dress, for the purpose of attending the funeral Major GEORGE W. McLEAN.

Sprcht.—On the 6th of November, Henry Sprchtz.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifuneral, Sunday, at one P. M., from his late resifunction of the St. Jo., 2,600

Han. & St. Jo., 2,600

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Homestake Min'g 109

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Morris & Easex . 400

New Central Coal . 500

Nash., Ch. & St. L. . 8,600

N. J. Central . 100

N. Y. Coutral . 100

N. Y. Cievated . 1,700

N. Y. L. E. & W. . 36,100

N.Y. L. E. & W. pf 7,400

Northern Pacific . 300

North, Pacific pf . 800

Pacific Mail . 10,900

Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 100

Pull. Pal. Car Co. 400

Quicksilver . 200 101½ 100% 37 37 64 62½ 81 78½ 129½ 129½ 132 130½ 41½ 40½ 60% 63% 35% 35½ 35% 35½ 112 112 100 100 19% 19% 50 56% 45½ 44½ 45½ 44½ 29 29 3% 3½ 37 62% 80% 129% 129% 41 66 35% 60 38% 112 100 19% 58% 45% 70% 29 3%

The closing quotations were as follows:

Alt & T Haute. 14 1014 Metropol Ele. 124
Alt & T H pf. 3034 36 Mehigan Cen. 1945
Amer Dis Tol. 70 72 Morris & Essex 1005
At & Pac Tol. 41 415 Mobile & Ohio. 23
Bos. Air L. pf. 5375 644 Manhat RR. 63
Bur & Quiney. 118 129
Canadas Sou. 7375 75 N. Y Elevated. 1315
Canton. 57 5044 Northwest. 9025
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C. C. The closing quotations were as follows:-

In the early dealings money was easier and call loans were offered at seven per cent on stock col-latersi. This continued to Je the ruling rate, al-though a "commission" of 1-16 of one per cent ad-ditional was paid in some cases. The closing quo-tation was four per cent. The delay of the Secretary of the Treasury in coming to a conclusion with respect to the purchase of the bonds for the sinking fund (fully discussed in another column), had the effect of locking up the five per cent put up by those offering bonds—about haf a million dollars.

The weekly bank statement was unfavorable, showing a decrease of \$359,425 in the reserve. This leaves the reserve of the banks now \$671,225 less than the

national banks. It is claimed, however, that the deficiency exists not in the national banks, but in the